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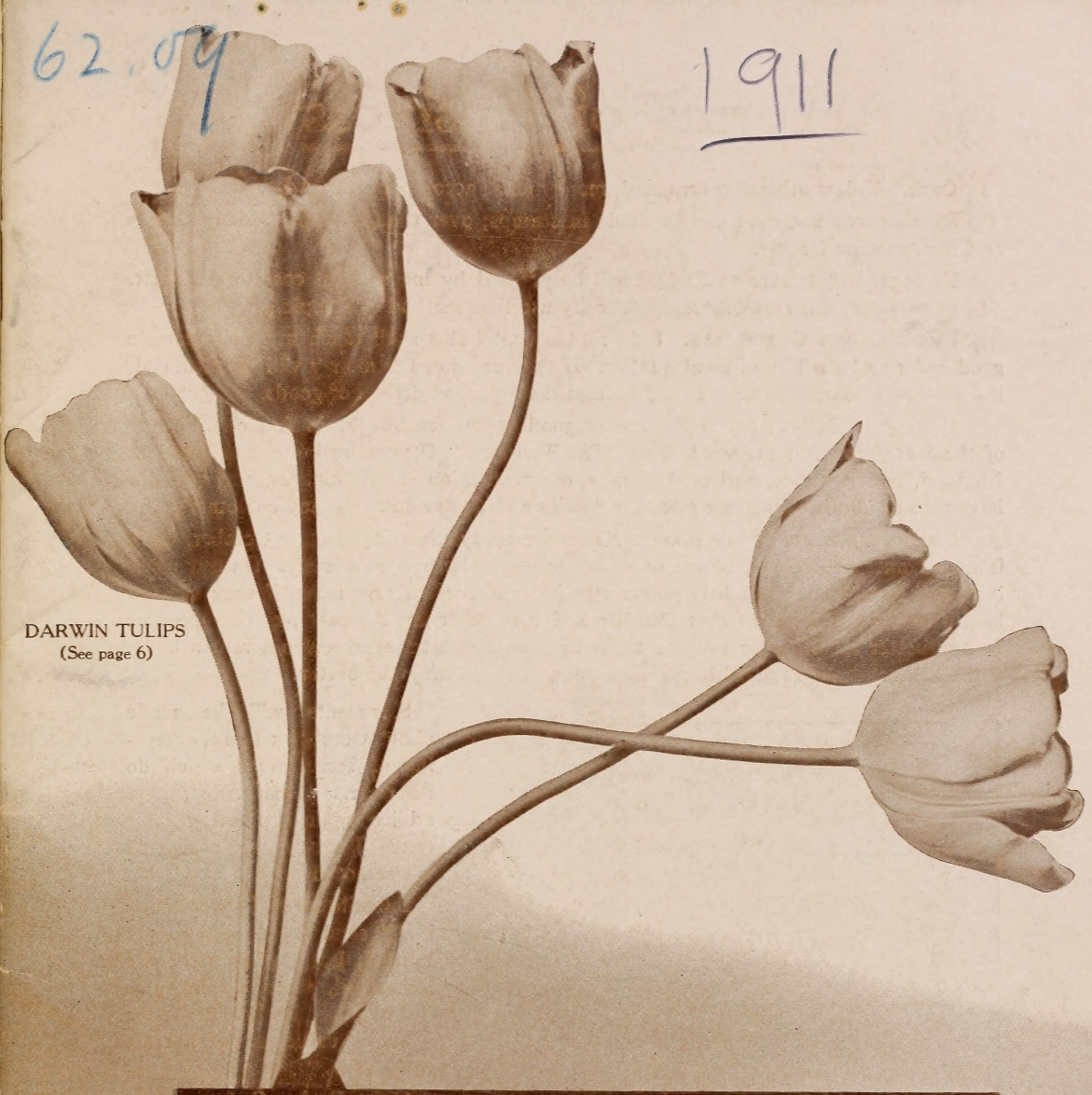


DARWIN TULIPS
(See page 6)

Purdy's Bulbs

for Fall Planting

CARL PURDY, UKIAH, CALIFORNIA

Terms of Business

Cash. Unless otherwise arranged, money must accompany the order.

Remittances under $1 can be made in stamps; over than amount, Money Orders or Checks are preferable.

Postage, Expressage or Freight will be prepaid by me without cost to customer. Where there are Express Offices, I generally use that method of shipping.

Safe Carriage Guaranteed. I guarantee that bulbs shall reach my customers in good order and shall be of good quality. If they are not, the money will be refunded; but claims for damages must be made immediately upon arrival of goods.

Quality of Bulbs. My bulbs are as good as can be bought in America. Many of them are grown at my gardens at "The Terraces." Others are bought in Holland, England, and America, and of dealers whose reputation stands highest, and whom I have also tried out. **I pay the price for quality and demand it.** Ask my customers.

Date of Delivery. While some varieties are ready earlier than early October, there is no advantage—but a positive disadvantage—in planting that early. On our coast it is well to wait until slightly cooler weather and for the first rains, if they are not long delayed. This means that October and November are the best planting months. I have better facilities for keeping bulbs in good shape than my customers can have, and the shorter the interval between shipping and planting the better.

Le Reve. **Exquisite pink, tinged with orange; a late Tulip**
(see page 5)

Shipments will be made about October 5 to 10, excepting of some items which do not ripen that early. I strongly advise against planting later than January 1, excepting where noted.

Substitutions. I never knowingly send a plant wrongly labeled; but, unless otherwise instructed, when a variety is out of stock I will give better than its value in the nearest thing to it.

Order Early. Orders will be filled in the order of receipt, and certain varieties may be sold out if orders are too long delayed.

Large Quantities can be supplied at a reduced rate. Send list of requirements.

My gardens, "The Terraces," have a favorable climate, an abundance of water, and a wide variety of soil, all combining to make an ideal garden spot; from the scenic standpoint it is probably the most unique garden in the world.

SELECT BULBS FOR FALL PLANTING

TULIPS

Of all bulbous plants, the Tulips are most showy, and it is worth much trouble to have them at their best. In pots they can be had by midwinter, while in beds they are at their best from March to May. The methods of culture used in the East and Europe are not adapted to California, and will seldom produce good results; but, by studying the peculiarities of our climate, very fine flowers can be grown with little trouble.

Culture of Tulips in California

Situation of the Bed. Throughout California quite warm spells are to be expected in February or early March, and if the bed is exposed to the sun the bulbs will be forced into a premature bloom with very short stems. To guard against this, choose a situation which is shaded at least one third of the day, but half the day is better. The northeastern or northwestern corner of a building is best, but trees will give the same shelter. The bed must not be where sharp winds may reach it.

Soil. Tulips prefer a light, well-drained soil, but can be grown well in any soil that is not mucky. If the soil is heavy, it should be underdrained with tiles, gravel or any other porous conductor, and had better be raised 6 inches.

Manure should be used, well-rotted cow-manure being the best. It may be spread on the surface an inch thick and dug in, or, better yet, applied as indicated below.

Distance Apart and Depth to Plant. Tulips will do well when planted 3 inches apart each way, or sixteen to the square foot. The standard distance is 4 inches apart each way, or nine to the square foot. It is a waste of space to give them more.

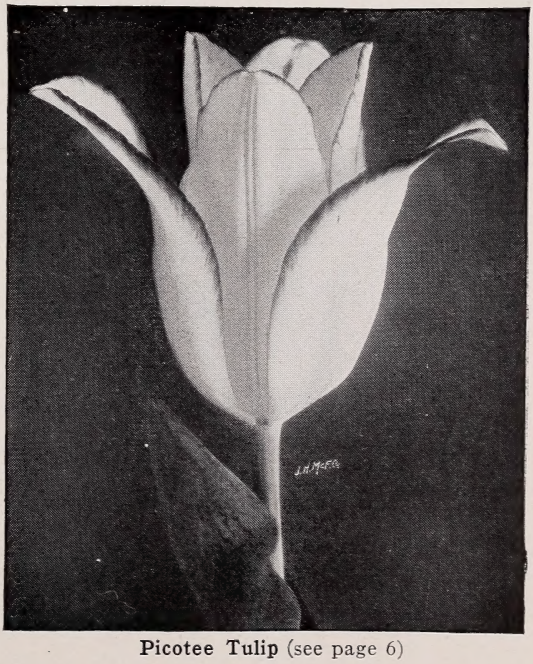
Fancy Beds are to be avoided. They are only fit for open spaces and in California it is foolish to attempt them. A bed 3 to 4 feet wide, where the best situation can be given, is much better, and it is also better to plant in wide variety so as to prolong the season, and to aim to have fine flowers for cutting rather than to produce a mass effect.

Shade. The best shade is one that is continually shifting so that the beds are in the sun a while and in the shade for a time. This is best obtained by watching the shadows of trees which are not closely planted, or often still better by giving the outer shade of deciduous trees which are not too dense and through whose branches the lights play and change.

Mulching. A mulch of rotted manure put on in the spring before the Tulips are through the ground is a most excellent thing. It keeps the ground from being packed and holds moisture to the top. It should not be of new or wet manure but of manure that is fairly well rotted and which can be spread neatly over the bed with a rake.

Plant Early. By this I do not mean August or September, as I have found no advantage whatever in having the bulbs in before the period of rains and cooler weather. Mid-October is the best time, November about as good, but further delay will be at the expense of the flowers. By no means plant later than January 1.

Method of Planting. The best method is that used in the great fields in Holland, where they are grown by millions. First, thoroughly spade and pulverize the soil and give drainage if it is needed. Then throw out the soil from a section of the bed to the depth of 7 inches. Put in a layer of manure an inch deep and cover with an inch and a half of soil. Set your bulbs



Picotee Tulip (see page 6)

TULIPS, continued

3 or 4 inches apart each way, and then cover them gently with the soil from a second section of the bed. Proceed in this way until the bed is planted, and then level with the remaining soil. As the bulbs are about 2 inches high, this will give them a cover of about 3 inches of soil. While well-rotted manure is preferable, any manure can be used that has gone through the first heating. In cold soils, plant an inch shallower. If the soil is heavy, and sharp sand is obtainable, put some around the bulbs.

Keizerkroon Tulip (see page 3)

Watering. During the winter and early spring, give only enough water to keep the bed moist; usually the rain is ample. As soon as the flower-bud appears, water liberally until a few weeks after the flowering is over and then dry them off. As soon as the leaves are dry, dig the bulbs and store in any dry, airy place until planting time the next fall. The lighter the soil, the more water is needed during the flowering season.

Digging the Bulbs When Ripe. A Tulip is ripe when the leaves turn yellow. There is no need to wait until they are entirely dry. Late Tulips can be left in the ground from year to year, yet this is not the best practice, as they form many offsets and soon become crowded so that the bulbs have not enough room to do their best. Then the roots of trees and shrubs are apt to encroach on the bed, and annual planting allows one to cut them out. Still again the soil must be annually enriched if the best results are to be had, and the cultivation to a good depth is a distinct advantage.

Method of Storing. It is not necessary to put the bulbs in sand or any other packing material. All that is needed is to put them in bags or boxes in a dry place and leave them there until proper planting time.

Gophers. Like the poor they are always with us, and they like Tulips. They can be trapped with the right trap and patience. In my gardens, with a frontage of a mile, we control them by trapping. It is hard to poison them in a garden because there is so much good food, and they store away by far the greater part of what they take. Some soft food like carrots, parsnips, green corn or raisins with a little strychnine in it is the best method of poisoning.

Gopher Fences. For years I have thought of some cheap way of fencing them out and have at last found it. I use wire mesh described in catalogues as ½-inch mesh poultry fence, 30 inches high.

A ditch 30 inches deep is dug, the netting stood upright in it and the soil then worked down on both sides and packed. A gopher very seldom goes below his depth. Almost as seldom do they run along the top of the ground as a rat would, seeking a new home. For most purposes the gopher fence answers well.

Tulips in Boxes. If gophers are numerous, the bulbs can be planted in boxes 8 inches deep, with soil as indicated. The boxes should be in a half-shaded place and watered liberally, even in winter.

TULIPS, continued

Tulips in Pots for Winter Bloom. The best time to pot is in early fall. The best soil for potting is a compost of two parts of garden loam to one part of well-rotted cow manure and one part sharp sand. Use a 5- or 6-inch pot, and first put in some broken pieces of crock with a little loose material to insure good drainage. For a 5-inch pot, use three to five bulbs, and for a 6-inch pot, four to seven. Plant so that the tip of the bulb projects, and water moderately. Put in a cool, dark place for five or six weeks until they are well rooted. This can be told by gently striking the side of the pot until the soil will slip out. If the pot is filled with a mass of roots, the bulbs are ready to bring to the light. Water moderately, and do not give full sunlight, but let them come on slowly in a window or cool greenhouse.

The Best Varieties to Pot. Any early single Tulip will do. Chrysolora, Cottage Maid and Keizerkroon are especially fine. Late Tulips seldom do well in pots.

EARLY SINGLE TULIPS

In the East and in Europe these large and wonderfully brilliant flowers are much used for beds of fancy design in the open garden, and are grown by the million in pots for winter forcing. We can grow them in pots here quite as well as they do, but in the open garden they are apt to be a failure unless they have considerable shade and a cool exposure. I grow very fine long-stemmed flowers of these in my own garden, and some of my customers who have followed my directions are quite as successful, but oftener we hear of failures in the garden and always through neglect to see that there is considerable shade (see **Shade**, page 2) and proper watering. Those who will persist in planting early Tulips in a place fully exposed to the sun will always fail in California.

The varieties that I offer are among the tallest of this section, and are all well adapted to pot culture (see bottom of previous page).

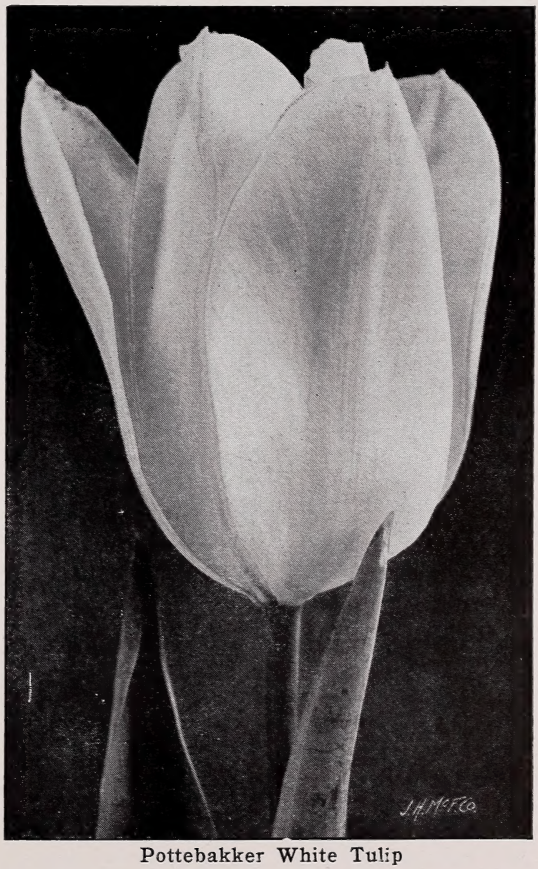
For forcing and pot-culture these are the only Tulips to use.

YELLOWS—Chrysolora is a large flower, not very long-stemmed, and one of the favorites for potting; **Prince De Ligny** is a taller plant and a little lighter yellow. Both are excellent, and the price is 3 cents each, 30 cts. per doz., $2 per 100.

WHITES—Pottebakker White is a very fine large flower, but rather short-stemmed, while **White Swan** is so tall as to almost suggest a late Tulip, and lasts a long time. Pottebakker White for pots and White Swan for the open ground is a good division of the sorts. Price same as above.

REDS AND SCARLETS—Sparkler, or **Cramoisie Brilliant,** fairly dazzles the eye with its orange-scarlet flowers poised on long stems; **Prince of Austria** is also orange-scarlet, and a larger flower and sweet-scented. **Rembrandt** is scarlet, but tending more to glowing red and wonderful in its intense colors. All pot well, and the price is 4 cts. each, 40 cts. per doz., $3 per 100.

YELLOWS AND REDS—A favorite in this color is the **Keizerkroon** whose picture on page 2 makes it outsell any other early Tulip that



Pottebakker White Tulip

EARLY SINGLE TULIPS, continued

I offer. Look at the picture and fancy the glowing crimson-scarlet center in striking contrast to the bright yellow rim. It is large, also, and one of the best potting Tulips. Just as beautiful and more lasting is **Duchesse de Parma,** in which we have the same arrangement of coloring but an orange-scarlet center, and equally fine flower. Of the two I prefer the Duchesse. Keizerkroon is 4 cts. each, 35 cts. per doz., $2.50 per 100, while Duchesse de Parma is 3 cts. each, 30 cts. per doz., $2.25 per 100. **Cottage Maid** is a lovely rose, flushed white, and one of the favorites for potting. The price is 3 cts. each, 25 cts. per doz., $2 per 100.

Parrot Tulips

TERRA-COTTA—Thomas Moore is better than it sounds. Of fine terra-cotta, flushed with gold, it pleases every one. Price 3 cts. each, 30 cts. per doz., $2 per 100.

A Fine Collection of Early Single Tulips

For $2 I will send a collection of 100 selected by me from above sets, giving ten each, all separately labeled. This will give a fine variety of color and form and is of great value.

DOUBLE EARLY TULIPS

There are many double early Tulips, and while I have little use for most of them, **Murillo** is too good to pass by. It is a double Cottage Maid in soft rose-flushed white. The flowers suggest pond-lilies. Either in pots or in the garden it charms and it is very decorative when picked. 4 cts. each, 40 cts. per doz., $3 per 100.

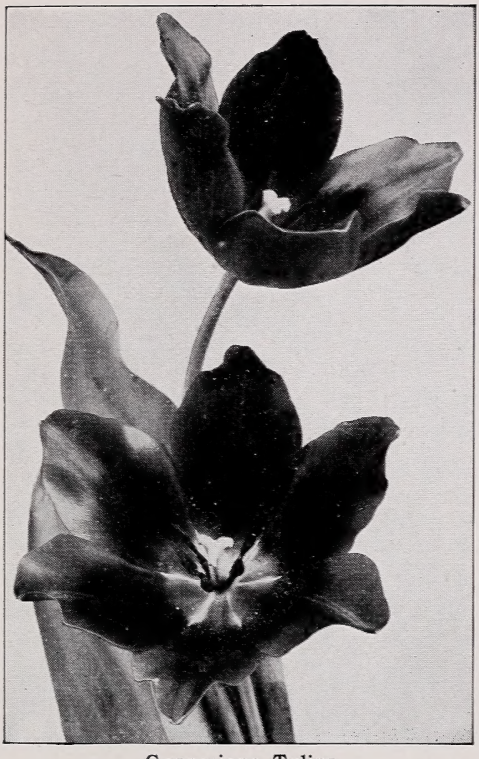
PARROT TULIPS

This is a race of gorgeously colored Tulips of very large size, with the flowers fancifully cut and slashed in the oddest way. They have short stems and must be grown here like early single Tulips—with considerable light shade. Can be forced late without heat. **Mixed bulbs, all colors,** 3 cts. each, 30 cts. per doz.

MAY-FLOWERING, or COTTAGE TULIPS

These splendid, long-stemmed Tulips, the equally tall Darwins and their cousins, the Rembrandts, are late-flowering races well adapted to Californian conditions, and, when a few points are carefully observed, can be grown in wonderful perfection.

In exceptional springs they do well in the open sun. Such a spring was that of 1911, but more often hot days come early, and a light shade is essential if we wish all of the beauty that they are capable of.



Gesneriana Tulips

MAY-FLOWERING TULIPS, continued

If your object is cut-flowers, and the bed is large, the best possible shade is a framework with movable laths for shade. Next to that is the shade of deciduous trees which are in leaf at Tulip-time. Apples or other fruit trees are particularly good for the purpose. Or a bed can be so planted that it enjoys intervals of sunshine at different times during the day, while the shadow of any sort of trees or of buildings catch them at intervals, and under such circumstances success is assured. The famous Tulips at my gardens at "The Terraces" are shaded by groves of young black oaks which are just coming into leaf at their flowering time.

Again, we must water liberally when the buds first show and until the flowers fade if we would have the best; and by watering I do not mean simply holding the hose on them a few minutes each evening, wetting the surface and leaving the under soil half dry, but at intervals of a few days giving good soakings. Still again I have found a mulch of half-rotted manure, put on before the Tulips come through the ground, a most excellent thing; and when I want the finest flowers I dissolve nitrate of soda to make a saturated solution and dilute it to one quarter strength. This I sprinkle on the soil every few days as the buds swell, and wash in with pure water. Not all of this trouble is necessary to have good flowers but the observance of each point **improves** them.

All late Tulips can be planted in the borders with perennials or low shrubs if their situation is carefully marked so that they will not be dug into. But the best arrangement is to plant in beds 3 or 4 feet wide and to lift when ripe each season.

COLLECTION OF LATE TULIPS

I make a collection of late Tulips consisting of ten bulbs each of ten named varieties, my own choice, from the following list. As I have included in this list none but most excellent varieties, the value given is most satisfactory, and I am happy to say that my customers realize this and buy this collection most liberally. 100 bulbs of this collection, $2.25.

In **REDS and SCARLETS** I offer **Gesneriana Major,** which is really the very best of all Late Tulips, and which seems to thrive at every point about San Francisco Bay and in Northern California. The color is a glowing scarlet, with a blue-black eye, and the stems are often 22 inches high.

Not less brilliant is **Fulgens** in clear deep red with pointed petals, and it will be as much of a favorite when it is better known.

Gorgeous is the only word for **La Merveille** (The Marvel), first orange-red and then a rare shade of red, and although hardly so tall as the first two, the flower is larger. A little similar in color, but more like Major in habit is **Gesneriana aurantiaca,** the orange Gesneriana, a grand flower; and **Macrospeila** still another form of Gesneriana is deep blood-red, with showy black eye, and in the sun no Tulip outshines it. The price of all these splendid Tulips is 3 cts. each, 30 cts. per doz., $2.25 per 100.

While I include it among the red, **Le Reve** is a most exquisite pink, tinged with orange; I offer it at 8 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz.

YELLOWS.—In yellows I offer four fine varieties. **Gesneriana lutea** is simply a golden Gesneriana, although not quite so tall as the scarlet type; **Parisian Yellow** is perhaps the best yellow that we common mortals can afford, and its price is 4 cts. each, 40 cts. per doz., $2.75 per 100. **Bouton d'Or** is golden, tall, stiff-stemmed and

MAY-FLOWERING TULIPS, continued

makes a fine color mass when cut, although smaller-flowered than the others. It is cheap at 3 cts. each, 25 cts. per doz., $2 per 100.

Retroflexa is a light canary-yellow, long-stemmed, large-flowered, and with the petals reflexed prettily. It and **lutea** are 4 cts. each, 35 cts. per doz., $3 per 100.

SCARLET and GOLD.—The preceding Tulips have all been in solid colors, but there are others in combinations of two colors, and **Golden Crown,** with a body of rich yellow, penciled with scarlet, finally becomes a sort of old gold throughout. It is not a tall sort, and I sell it at 3 cts. each, 25 cts. per doz., $2 per 100.

WHITE and SCARLET. Still prettier is **Picotee** which opens light cream, lightly penciled with scarlet, and becomes pure white suffused throughout with pink and scarlet, and is one of the daintiest of all Tulips. It is very fine in the bed, and is good as a cut-flower. 3 cts. each, 30 cts. per doz., $2 per 100.

BROWN and VARIEGATED.—The **Bizarres** are really forms of Darwin Tulips, having a dark mahogany-brown richly striped in other shades. They correspond in brown to the Rembrandts in lighter colors. 3 cts. each, 25 cts. per doz., $2 per 100.

GIANT DARWIN TULIPS

The Darwin Tulips are May-flowering Tulips, but in a class by themselves. They used to be called Breeders and were badly neglected, but the wonderfully fine varieties brought out during the last fifteen years have pushed them to the front place among Tulips, and prices are being raised because the demand exceeds the supply. With broad cups of great size, on stout and very tall stems (some are 30 in. high), they have great lasting qualities, and whether in the bed or in vases, always attract attention. At first the cup is incurved, but day by day it becomes broader until the petals spread out flat and as much as 10 inches across. The colors are simply wonderful in variety.

Special Culture.—The directions given for May-Flowering Tulips **must be followed carefully** if it is desired to have such grand flowers as they are capable of giving. The shade, the abundant watering when flowering, and the added fertilizers are necessary to give the best. I supply exceptionally fine bulbs, but my customers must coöperate by giving the care if the bulbs get the credit due them.

NAMED DARWIN TULIPS

In the set of Darwin Tulips following, every one is tall with large flowers of fine shape and superb coloring. The most expensive varieties to be found in any other catalogue will not average finer varieties or colors. I place all at the low price of **5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., $3.50 per 100,** except where noted; and, as this includes delivery, it is the best value in this line offered in America.

In white, **Painted Lady,** a creamy white, and **Wedding Veil,** pure white. In soft pink, **Calliope** and **Baronne de la Tonnaye**; both superb. In soft blush-pink, **Gretchen** or **Margaret,** exceeded by none in delicacy. In brilliant rose, **Gustave Dore** and **Lenotre,** both very fine. In glowing scarlet, **Glory** and **Orion,** both extra fine. In glowing red dark, **Pieneman** and **Ripperda**; superb. In deep velvety brown, red **Donders** is one of the prime favorites. If almost black is wished, **Cetewayo** and **Fra Angelico**; grand flowers both. In lavender-blue, I offer the very fine **Goliath**, and in the darker violet the superfine **Archimedes.** In still darker violet, approaching brown, **Auber**. In reddish black, **Von Jehring** is very nearly black, and a splendid color. In reddish lilac, **Palissa** is not excelled.

In blue, **Bleu Celeste,** but at 7 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz.

In soft heliotrope-lilac none excel **Circe** and **Rev. H. Cobank**, but the latter is 7 cts. each, 75 cts. per doz., $6 per 100.

Superb Collections of Fine Named Darwin Tulips

My grower in Holland puts up very fine collections of **Named Darwin Tulips.** He gives a wide range of colors, very fine varieties, and large bulbs. Better value cannot be given for the money. Bought separately, they would cost far more. Collection of 10 very fine sorts, 10 cts. each, 100 bulbs for $2.75. One each of same, not named, 10 bulbs, 35 cts.

Fine Mixed Darwin Tulips

I can supply a fine mixture at $2 per 100. I recommend the use of the named collections, however.

REMBRANDT TULIPS

These belong to the same race as the Darwin Tulips and are most magnificent flowers, wonderfully striped and splashed and in light colors. Mixed bulbs, 60c. per doz.

Sir Watkin Daffodils (see page 11)

DAFFODILS

These splendid spring-flowering bulbs have been highly esteemed in Europe for many years, and are yearly growing in favor in America. You couldn't possibly plant too many of them. They are perfectly hardy, are more easily grown than onions or turnips, need hardly any watering, positively no care after they have flowered, and are not troubled by rats or gophers. They give a liberal bloom when flowers are most prized, in early spring, and for cut-flowers are unexcelled. Plant a few dozen if you can do no more, hundreds if you can, and if your purse will allow you to plant beds of thousands, you can rest assured that you can buy no spring-blooming bulbs which will give a greater return in satisfaction. I grow many Daffodils and my customers say that they cannot get better ones elsewhere.

I can highly recommend my entire assortment. It was selected with the aid of the first Daffodil-growers of the world, and even then I have dropped many varieties that I have tested.

Culture of Daffodils

My observation is that, in California, Daffodils will grow in any soil from sand to the stickiest adobe. The soil which best suits them is a rich loam with abundant moisture during the winter and which gets dry in the summer.

Dig the ground up deeply and thoroughly and then let it settle a few weeks before planting. Do not use fresh stable manure, although if manure has been applied the year before it will do no injury. The best fertilizer

DAFFODILS, continued

available here in California is crushed bone, at the rate of one and one-half ounces to the square yard. With this sulphate of potash can be used at the rate of three-fourths ounce per square yard. Daffodils are especially fond of lime, and a sprinkling of quicklime on the soil before it is dug is of advantage.

Planting and Lifting. The best time to plant is with the first rains, although little difference will be noticed in planting up to November 1; but after that date the bulbs lose by being out of the ground and planting later than January 1 is apt to give poor results. The bulbs may be left undisturbed for years, but it is my observation that it is better to lift them and reset every second year, and, with the exception of the various forms of Poeticus, there is some gain in lifting every year and replanting at once. The bulbs produce offsets, and, having to share the space with their offspring, become too crowded in three years to do well. By all means plant the Poeticus varieties with liberal space, and do not move until crowding makes it necessary. They are far finer when undisturbed.

Barri conspicuus Daffodils (see page 9)

Depth to Plant. The average depth to plant is from 2 to 3 inches. Better less than more. A safe rule is to cover one and a half times their height.

Shade. All Daffodils prefer light shade. In California we should select a cool situation if the soil is light, and much finer and longer stems will be had when they are shaded from one-fourth to one-half the day. This does not mean that the bulbs will not thrive quite as well in sun as in shade, but as long stems are very desirable, the shady situation is much better. Excellent results can be had by planting Daffodils in groups among shrubs or hardy perennials.

Watering. Daffodils like much water when growing. If the ground is kept all but wet until after blooming time, they will be all the better.

NARCISSI, DAFFODILS, JONQUILS

I am so often questioned as to the difference between Daffodils, Narcissi and Jonquils, that I take this opportunity to explain. **Narcissus** is the botanical name of all of the plants of this group whether they have large flowers with trumpets like Emperor or Golden Spur, small flowers like the Poeticus, or two or more flowers on a stem as in the Jonquils, the Chinese Lilies and their European sisters.

All are Narcissi alike.

A Narcissus with a single flower on a stem, whether with large or small trumpet, is a Daffodil. Jonquils are Narcissi with two or three shallow cupped flowers of a pleasing yellow and quite fragrant. The name Jonquils comes from Juncus, or rushes, because the leaves resemble that plant. Polyanthus Narcissi are all of the sorts which, like the Chinese Sacred Lily, have the flowers in bunches. The Polyanthus class is the most common of the family, and probably the most variable.

Daffodils with Long Trumpets

These are the great favorites among Daffodils, and are grown in immense numbers, both for the garden and pots. All are fine cut-flowers, and the first to come into flower is **Golden Spur, the yellow Daffodil,** a rich, solid yellow. Later comes **Emperor** with a much larger flower, in a lighter, but very pleasing yellow, while **Empress** is in two colors, the trumpet being yellow, perianth white. **Victoria** resembles Empress but is made pleasingly distinct by a broader trumpet; **Grandis** flowers after the others are all gone and is much like Empress, but a paler yellow. All are among the flowers best worth growing, and at the same price for good bulbs—5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., $3 per 100.

Empress, with lovely golden trumpets and white perianths

Of Emperor, Empress and Golden Spur I have a smaller bulb also solid and sure to give fine flowers, but at $2 per 100. At that price you can afford a good bed. These are the three sorts that you want plenty of.

Like a giant Golden Spur is **Glory of Leiden,** one of the largest of all Daffodils. Look at its picture and see if it is not worth the 15 cts. each, or $1.50 per doz., that I charge.

J. B. M. Camm is an exquisitely beautiful flower of a pale cream color, and well worth the 6 cts. each and 60 cts. per doz., that I charge. Buy a dozen, but not more. **William Goldring,** the Swan's Neck Daffodil, is a most distinct and graceful flower in pure white; 5 cts. each, and 50 cts. per doz.

Daffodils with Cup-shaped Trumpets

I am rather partial to these, for while, with the exception of Sir Watkin, they lack the size of the previous section, the stems are long, the flowers gracefully poised, and to my liking they make much better cut-flowers. Take either a few flowers, with some of their own leaves for greenery, or many, and you have simply delightful bouquets. Then, too, there is no sameness in their forms, but each has some little individuality that endears it to you.

Barrii Conspicuus, for instance, has a canary-yellow flower illuminated by a scarlet cup and is very long-stemmed. It lasts long and becomes almost white, and its great merit is its adaptability to naturalizing. I know of no Daffodil that will take care of itself longer with less care. Just notice the very low price for this purpose on page 11. Fine flowering bulbs at 3 cts. each, 25 cts. per doz., $1.50 per 100.

Glory of Leiden

Cynosure, too, is a good thing and the flowers are light yellow, the cup just edged scarlet. Its price is the same, and for naturalizing I make a lower price.

If you want something really fine get **Stella superba,** with its large star-shaped flower. Its rim is white, its cup yellow, and it lasts a very long time; 5 cts. each, 50 cts. per doz., $4 per 100, but it is worth it.

Sir Watkin is in a class by itself, as it is about as large as the giant long trumpets, but is a great light yellow wheel. (See illustration, p. 7.) Some of the flowers are 5 inches across. It

DAFFODILS WITH CUP-SHAPED TRUMPETS, continued

is also known as the "Welsh Giant," and can be had for 4 cts. each, 40 cts. per doz., $3 per 100, with smaller but good bulbs at $2.

When I want to send a friend Daffodils that I know will please, I send a good bunch of **Mrs. Langtry.** Somehow our Californians do not seem to have discovered this fine flower, which has every virtue of a good Daffodil. The flowers are of a fair size, and at first a rich creamy white, just tinted with gold, and later they become pure white. They are most beautifully formed and very lasting. Like Barrii Conspicuus the plant takes care of itself and naturalizes easily in fair soils. They are very cheap at 2 cents each, 25 cts. per doz., and $2 per 100, and if you wish a few thousands I will make them much cheaper.

Katherine Spurrell can only be described by one word and that is **exquisite.** The fully rounded flower is pure white and of a satiny texture, and I know of no more lovely sort. 6 cts. each, 60 cts. per doz.

It has been the ambition of every Daffodil producer to breed an all-red flower, and **C. J. Backhouse** is as near as they have arrived. A little under size, the flower is deep yellow, suffused throughout with scarlet. It is really well worth having, and the price of 4 cts. each, 40 cts. per doz., is reasonable.

Poeticus ornatus. The freest flowering of all Daffodils

Poet's Narcissi and Jonquils

These are entirely distinct from the previous classes and favorites with all flower lovers, and one hardly knows which he loves best of these lovable sorts. Both are superb for naturalizing, and planting among shrubbery.

JONQUILS have three great merits. First, they are among the very earliest flowers to bloom and do well either potted or in the garden; and next, they have a rich yellow color, and lastly, a very pleasing fragrance. They are a flower that every one should have in hundreds, and the clumps can stay for years and will flower freely each year. Buy at least a hundred.

There are two sorts. **Jonquil Campernelles** are small-flowered, with several flowers to the stem. This is the variety sold so cheaply by all dealers, and the one most seen. I sell these at 2 cts. each, 15 cts. per doz., $1 per 100; but for **Jonquil Rugulosus,** which is far larger and finer, I ask 25 cts. per doz.,, $1.50 per 100.

POET'S NARCISSI AND JONQUILS, continued

Poeticus Ornatus is my choice among the Poet's Narcissus. It is most charming with its pure white flower with scarlet cups. It is fragrant and early flowering, and still better, it is among the surest of all bloomers. Few bulbs fail to give a flower, while many give two or even three. Among florists it is the one Daffodil that is always wanted and it naturalizes well. My price for very fine bulbs is 2 cts. each, 20 cts. per doz., and $1.25 per 100; but I can supply a smaller but excellent bulb at $1 per 100, and bulbs for naturalizing still cheaper. See below.

Jonquils

The old **Poet's Narcissus,** known better now as **Poeticus of the Gardens,** is a very fine flower. The stems are stout and tall, the flowers large and very fragrant, and it is a late bloomer, coming after the main crop of Daffodils is gone. If it would only flower more reliably it would be ideal, and as it is, no Daffodil is more esteemed and possibly none is better for either cutting or naturalizing. It needs a heavy soil and abundant moisture, and if well grown about 75 per cent of old bulbs flower. Large bulbs of the very best quality at 2 cts. each, 20 cts. per doz., $1.25 per 100. Good bulbs at 2 cts. each, 15 cts. per doz., and 75 cts. per 100. For naturalizing see prices below.

HYBRIDS AND IMPROVED SORTS of Poet's Narcissi are now offered and highly praised. I have grown some of the best but fail to see the value.

Poets' Narcissi are not at their best the first year. They get better with age.

Double Daffodils

Daffodils are a flower that I have never felt was improved by doubling, but a few sorts of doubles are valuable. Among these **Von Sion,** with its deep yellow flowers, is the best, but it too often flowers with a tinge of green.

Sulphur Crown, or **Sulphur Phoenix,** is a lovely flower of a pale silvery white color.

Orange Phoenix is the freest flowering of these, and the flowers are a silvery white with deep orange leaves, interspersed underneath.

These three sorts at 5 cts. each, 40 cts. per doz., $3 per 100, in the best of bulbs.

If only one could flower it reliably, the **Double Poet's** would be a great favorite. It is a double of the **Poeticus of the Gardens,** very lovely and very fragrant, well worth a try, yet often blighting before the flowers open. My price is 3 cts. each, 30 cts. per doz., $2 per 100.

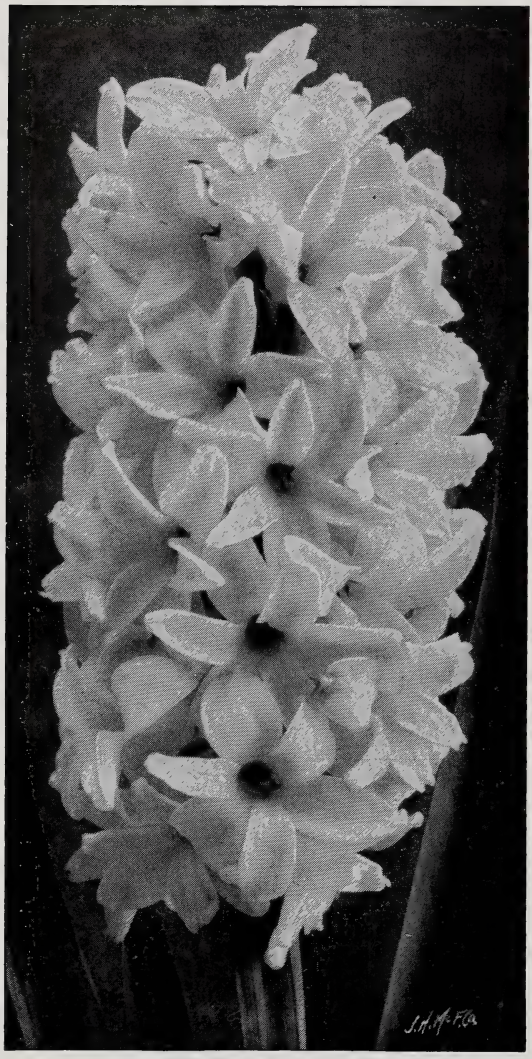
Mixed Daffodils

In a large garden, bulbs will get mixed, and often the finest sorts are among the accidental mixtures. My Mixed Daffodils are a most unusual bargain. 30 cts. per doz., $1.50 per 100, $12.50 per 1,000.

Daffodils for Naturalizing

While all sorts will grow in this way, the smaller-flowered sorts look more in keeping. The great trumpets like Emperor and Empress do not look wild enough, but the Barri conspicuus, Cynosure, Poeticus, and even the small, rich, yellow trumpets of Obvallaris look as if they belonged there. I offer good bulbs for the purpose, not the largest, but giving excellent flowers and all of flowering size.

Sir Watkin. $2 per 100, $15 per 1,000.
Barri conspicuus. $1 per 100, $8 per 1,000, $60 per 10,000.
Poeticus of the Gardens. 60 cts. per 100, $5 per 1,000, $40 per 10,000.
Poeticus ornatus. 80 cts. per 100, $7 per 1,000.
Cynosure. 90 cts. per 100, $7.50 per 1,000.
Obvallaris. A golden yellow, small trumpet very effective in grass. $1.25 per 100, $10 per 1,000.



Baroness van Thuyl

HYACINTHS

No winter-flowering bulbs are more esteemed than these beautiful things, which combine a wax-like texture with clear colors and exquisite fragrance. They can be grown out-of-doors here if the bed is shaded a part of the day, and for this purpose the cheap bulbs, merely to color, are quite good enough. They should be planted about 6 inches apart each way.

For flowering in pots the second size make most excellent flowers, and are as good as most growers sell, but if very fine flowers are wanted the first size are the best.

All Hyacinth bulbs are especially grown for forcing and never do as well the second year, and if grown in pots are useless for another year. If the finest flowers are desired, new bulbs must be bought every fall.

For indoor blooming the bulbs should be potted in early fall. A compost of two parts loam, one part sand and one part well-rotted manure is the ideal soil. Usually three bulbs are put in a 6-inch pot, first putting in some broken pieces of stones to insure drainage. The bulbs should be set so that the tip is just above the soil. Water thoroughly and set in a cool, dark place for six or seven weeks until the bulbs are well rooted. Do not bring the bulbs into the full sunlight at first, but let them come on slowly in a shaded window. By potting the bulbs at intervals of two or three weeks and using care in bringing them into the light, you can have a succession of bloom for several weeks.

For pot culture I offer very fine named bulbs in two grades. The seconds are as good as most dealers sell, while the first are fancy.

Because double Hyacinths are not nearly so satisfactory to the grower, I offer only singles.

First-sized bulbs, 12 cts. each, $1.50 per doz. Second-sized, but still fine bulbs, at 8 cts. each, 80 cts. per doz.

In pure white I offer **Baroness Van Thuyl;** while in white, tinged pink, I have the beautiful **Plimsoll.**

In red, **Gertrude,** with pretty bell-like flowers, which are carmine-rose, while in deep rose I offer **Steiger.**

King of the Blues is a grand flower in glossy indigo-blue, while **Marie** is shaded purple, and **Capt. Boyton** is a light blue.

In yellow I have **Ida,** a light canary-yellow, and it pleases every one.

Smaller and Cheaper Hyacinths for Planting in Beds

These are really very satisfactory and produce quite nice flowers. They are not named but I can supply in either **white, dark red, pink, dark blue, or light blue.** These are cheap at 50 cts. per doz., $4 per 100. Plant as you would tulips.

GERMAN IRIS (Flag Lilies, or Fleur-de-Lis)

There are flowers which are so common that we lose sight of their real beauty. Sweet Peas were hardly noticed until Eckford brought out his new varieties and made them the most popular flower grown, and the old Flag Lilies of our childhood have possibilities that we have overlooked entirely. A hardier, more graceful or more satisfactory flower does not exist; and to the light blue flowers that we know have been added fine forms in white, creams, yellows, bronzes and purples in great variety, and both tall and dwarf.

CULTURE.—Nothing is easier. You can plant them in any soil, clay, or light loam, in sun or light shade, in dry places or in almost a swamp soil, and they will thrive. If you wish the very finest flowers give them a rather heavy soil, well drained but well watered until May.

About August the second or third year after planting lift them and divide the clumps into pieces with one or two eyes and reset at once.

After they flower let them dry off, or if you would like to have another season of beauty from the same ground, alternate with groups of Montbretias, and later you will have a wavy mass of orange-scarlet, The Montbretias should be treated just as the Iris are by resetting the second or third year.

The common **Montbretias** bulb at $1 per 100 for this purpose.

The Iris affords a great opportunity for the grower to display skill and taste in color grouping. Along shrubbery borders and near the waterside may be found ideal locations for planting.

Spanish Iris

GERMAN IRIS, continued

I offer unnamed **German Iris** in either white, blue or purple at 10 cts. each, $1 per doz., $5 per 100. Or I will mix them at the same price. I have in my garden 25 very fine named sets in strong plants. These are worth 20 cts. each, $2 per doz. At this price I will give you one of a sort if you like. Or I will mix one of each of the 25 sorts for $3. This gives wonderful variety.

SPANISH IRIS

Until the last ten years these very attractive bulbous plants were hardly known in American gardens, but they jumped into sudden popularity—and deserved it. The large flowers have very clear coloring, and are borne at the top of long, stiff, but slender stems, and are among the best cut-flowers in their season.

The flowers of the Iris are very tender and fragile, and the length of their life varies from three to six days; if, however, the flowers are picked just before they open, they will retain their strength and can be sent long distances.

Few flowers combine more good points, either for cut-flowers or garden decoration, and luckily they are very cheap. The colors range from the darkest blue to pure white, clear yellow, and have many marvelous combinations of stripes and splashes of color.

I am sure that any one who plants Spanish Iris is planning for the greatest amount of pleasure in the garden—not because of the Irises alone, but they will lead you on, day by day, to a greater love for the garden and for growing plants and flowers.

Few flowers combine more good points, either for cut-flowers or garden decoration, and luckily they are very cheap.

CULTURE.—They do best in a thoroughly worked light or fairly heavy loam, and indeed do better in adobe than in lighter soils. Plant about 3 inches deep and water freely until after flowering. Light shades help, but dense shades are a detriment. They do not need to be lifted after flowering or for several years, and flower more freely each season.

I offer two mixtures: **Trade Mixture.** This is put up in Holland and is good. The bulbs are fair and the variety of an average. Price 15 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100, $6 per 1,000.

Purdy's Superb Mixture. I make this up myself by using equal quantities of the finest named sorts. It saves me the trouble of labeling and wrapping a lot of parcels and it gives you the finest quality at a lower tate. 20 cts. per doz., $1 per 100, $9 per 1,000.

Named Spanish Irises

In these I buy bulbs of unusually high quality, and the best varieties outside of high-priced novelties. No better can be bought.

In yellow, **Chrysolora,** early and large; **Cajanus** late and tall. In blues, **Alex. Von Humboldt,** and the dark blue **Darling.** In white, **Belle Chinoise** and **Blanche Superbe**; also **Louise,** in white and dark blue; **La Tendresse** is white, tinged yellow; **Snowball** is white, tinged blue. All at 20 cts. per doz., $1.25 per 100, $10 per 1,000. 500 at 1,000 rate.

GLADIOLI FOR FALL PLANTING

Day by day the buds will open

Small-flowered Early Sorts

All of this section are most satisfactory flowers, equally good for beds or for cutting, beautiful and lasting when cut. **The Bride** is well known, but it is not nearly the equal in beauty of the exquisite little **Nanus** forms, while **ramosus** is a grand large-flowered sort of the same habit. All are good and should be planted by the hundreds.

CULTURE.—While doing fairly in any well-drained soil, they like it best when it is light and loose, and demand plenty of water before and during blooming period, and to be dried off about a month after flowering. They can remain in the ground if reset every second or third year.

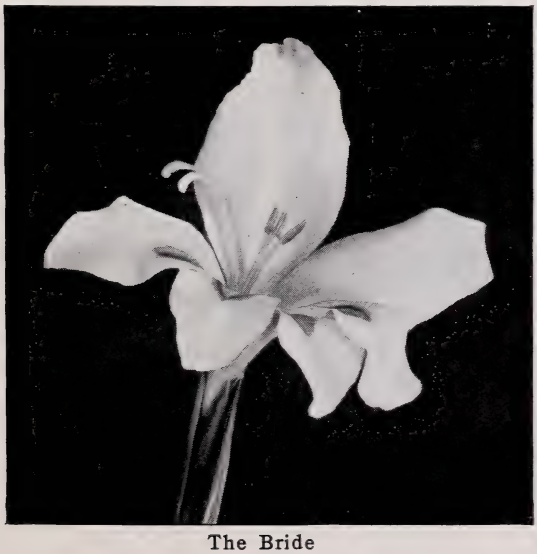
The bulbs of The Bride, Nanus and Ramosus should be planted early—about Christmas time, certainly not later—for these are the earliest of the Gladioli to bloom in California.

If you have never seen these beautiful varieties in bloom, I want you to plan to grow them this season. Words fail to tell how handsome they are, with their long spikes and richly colored flowers of white, red and pink.

Some of the Gladioli are special favorites with me, and as I watch them unfold their beauties I feel that I would like to have all my friends know and grow these beautiful flowers.

Colvillei is a rich red, prettily marked, and is the original from which the Bride sprang; it is well worth growing, while the pure white **Bride** is the florist's standby and a splendid thing. **Blushing Bride** is pinkish and as good, while the smaller **Nanus** in various shades of white and pink are simply delightful. Do not fail to buy some. Quite different is **Ramosus,** a much-branched species with richly marked flowers in shades of red, the spikes often two to three feet high and splendid for large bouquets. It is new and a good thing.

I sell **Colvillei, Bride** and **Blushing Bride,** at the same price, 25 cts. per doz., and $1.25 per 100; while **Nanus** mixed is 40 cts. a doz., and $2.50 per 100, and **Ramosus** at 50 cts. per doz., and $3 per 100.



The Bride

The Gladiolus is one of the finest flowers for cutting that I know of. The long spikes, with their daintily colored flowers, are really unequaled for decorations. If the spikes are cut when the first flowers open, they will keep for a week or more in water, and day by day the buds will open until the long stem is aglow with bright color, or as dainty as a bride in its pure whiteness. The absence of fragrance makes the flowers ideal as a message of sympathy to the invalid.

Large Summer-flowering Gladioli

For these I refer you to my Hardy Plant Catalogue. I deliver in either spring or fall, but recommend spring planting.

VARIOUS BULBS FOR FALL PLANTING

ANEMONE De Caen. (Double Poppy-flowered.) The finely colored Anemone in double and single whites, blues and scarlets mixed. These are very showy flowers, coming early in the spring. They demand a rich, loose soil and cool place. 3 cts. each, 30 cts. per doz., $2.25 per 100.

Fulgens. Single, dazzlingly scarlet flowers from a low mass of leaves. Very showy. Large bulbs, 3 cts. each, 30 cts. per doz., $2.25 per 100.

Fulgens, Yellow-centered. Same otherwise. 5 cts. each.

Japonica. Fall Anemones are one of the two very best autumn flowers. More beautiful than chrysanthemums, and equally good for cutting. When established they form strong clumps which throw up stems 2 to 4 feet high, with many single or double flowers. They must be seen to appreciate their beauty. One of the best plants for shady places. They will stay for years with only a good manuring each winter. Good white singles, 15 cts. each, $1.50 per doz.

Diadem. Rose-lilac, tinged carmine; semi-double. 30 cts. each.

Lord Ardilaun. Semi-double; pure white, and very tall. 30 cts. each.

Prince Henry. Crimson-red; semi-double. 30 cts. each.

Queen Charlotte. Large, rosy, extra fine. 30 cts. each.

ALSTROEMERIA aurantiaca. A bulbous plant nearly related to gladiolus, with very showy orange and yellow flowers, borne well above the leaves, on stout stems, and much like a lily. Very easily grown in California and can be left in well-drained ground from year to year. Sun preferred. 10 cts. each, $1 per doz.

CHIONODOXA Luciliae. Glory-of-the-Snow. A pretty, early, bulbous plant with light blue flowers. 30 cts. per doz. for large bulbs.

CROCUS are among the very earliest of spring flowers, and most pleasing either in pots or in the open ground. I have not seen them successfully naturalized in grass but they do well mixed with tulips, Spanish irises or anything but narcissi. They flower earlier and make a pleasing ground-cover for the taller-growing late things. I sell them in white, light blue, dark blue, and purple, at 15 cts. per doz., 75 cts. per 100 $6 per 1,000. Or I will sell mixed bulbs at 12 cts. per doz., 60 cts. per 100, $4.50 per 1,000. Plant liberally.

IXIAS. These are small bulbous plants with very pretty flowers borne freely on long slender stems. They come in shades of white, red, scarlet and yellow, and are excellent cut-flowers. They like a warm situation, good drainage and prefer a light, warm soil; are altogether satisfactory. I make a mixture of equal numbers of ten fine varieties for 25 cts. per doz., $1.25 per 100.

Crocus

MONTBRETIAS have the foliage of gladioli, and the common sort has a rather small, but very bright flower in vermilion-red. Doz. 25 cts.

MUSCARI, or GRAPE HYACINTHS. Heavenly Blue is the best of the Grape Hyacinths, and is a delightful little flower, the bluest of the blues. A most exquisite bed was planted last spring in which a thousand of these were dotted on a slope with light green carpeting. In smaller numbers, or in pots, they are a pleasure as well. Most easily grown. Doz. 25 cts.

plumosus is the Plume Hyacinth and very different with its odd purple flower, more like a feather than a flower; attractive on account of the peculiar flower. 3c. each, 30c. per doz.

LILIES

To have Lilies well-established so as to flower year after year, considerable trouble must be taken to prepare a bed for them and to observe the following points:

(1) DRAINAGE. If the ground is heavy and clammy, under-drainage should be given, and the soil made lighter and looser with humus and porous materials.

(2) SOIL. This should be a fairly good loam, mixed with humus and sand. Fresh manures are always to be avoided with Lilies.

(3) PLANTING. Plant so that the top of the bulb is not less than 4 inches from the surface. About each bulb put a layer of an inch or so of sand to carry away excessive moisture and prevent fungous attacks.

(4) WATERING. Lilies should not be kept water-soaked, but should have a moist surface during the growing season. They are better to be kept rather dry after they have flowered. A heavy mulch is always desirable.

Never move a Lily bulb unless absolutely necessary.

Lilium tigrinum

Good results can be had the first year and sometimes for years with much less trouble. The finest Japanese Lilies about San Francisco Bay are grown as follows: Fine bulbs are bought every fall and planted rather shallow (3-inch cover), in a common adobe well dug over and manured only with old manure. The bed is in the shade of trees. In late winter they are given a heavy mulch of well-rotted manure and until late summer this is kept moist by daily watering. With similar care I have seen many beds of the various *Lilium speciosums* grow well for years. They are hardly equal, however, to the spike with over seventy flowers, in a bed prepared as first described.

For pots use a fibrous loam, well-rotted manure and sand.

LILIUM auratum (The Japanese Golden-banded Lily). Largest known Lily. Of immense size and very fragrant. It is hard to establish, but blooms beautifully the first year. Fine bulbs, 7 to 9 inches around, at 15 cts. each, $1.50 per doz., $9 per 100; giant bulbs, at 20 cts. each, $2 per doz., $15 per 100.

longiflorum giganteum. Long, pure white trumpet, and very fragrant. Good grower; the largest and handsomest of Easter Lilies. Better for the garden than for forcing. Fine bulbs, 7 to 9 inches, 15 cts. each, $1.50 per doz., $9 per 100.

speciosum rubrum. This is the pink Japanese Lily seen so frequently in florists' windows in late summer, and very beautiful. It often becomes established and is beautiful for years. 8- to 9-inch size, at 15 cts. each, $1.50 per doz., $10 per 100; 9- to 11-inch size, at 20 cts. each, $2 per doz., $15 per 100.

speciosum album. A pure white form of the last. 8- to 9-inch size, at 18 cts. each, $1.75 per doz., $12.50 per 100; 9- to 11-inch size, at 25 cts. each, $2.50 per doz., $17.50 per 100.

tigrinum splendens (The True Tiger Lily). A bold, strong Lily which thrives in most soils with no extra care. Stems six feet high and many-flowered. Mulch well in early spring with old manure. Fine bulbs, 7- to 9-inch size, 15 cts. each, $1.50 per doz., $9 per 100; giant bulbs, 9 to 11 inches, 20 cts. each, $2 per doz., $15 per 100. Double Tiger Lilies at same price.

Californian Lilies are described in my California bulb catalogue, in which fullest cultural directions are given. Some of them are well adapted to ordinary garden conditions. Send for catalogue.

VARIOUS BULBS FOR FALL PLANTING, continued

ORNITHOGALUM arabicum is well worth growing. The stems are a foot or so high, rather stout, and bear a raceme of white flowers with strongly contrasting black centers. It forces or grows in the open easily. The bulbs are worth 5 cts.

RANUNCULUS. Showy little flowers, as double as a rose; the colors are brilliant and the flowers fairly cover the plants. While very hardy they need loose, rich soil if the best results are to be had. All colors mixed at 15 cts. per doz., $1 per 100.

SNOWDROPS are among the sweetest of the little bulbs. Among them **Elwesii** is considered best and I price it at 20 cts. per doz., $1.25 per 100.

SPARAXIS are cousins of the gladioli and ixias, with very bright flowers, and need the same culture as ixias. The common sorts are about 8 inches to a foot high and well worth growing. Of them I offer a very fine mixture at 20 cts. per doz., and $1.50 per 100.

pulcherrima is quite another thing, growing waist-high, with purplish flowers, and is very fine. Each, 10 cts.

SPRING SNOWFLAKES are not half well enough known. A customer had a plant in flower last spring, and the neighborhood surprised me by calling for more of the bulbs than I had bought for my entire trade. That is the way that this beautiful white-flowered plant takes where it is once well grown. 3 cts. each, 30 cts. per doz.

SCILLA bifolia is another low-growing, bright-flowered, early spring flower that is well liked. I can supply the bulbs at 20 cts. per doz., and my price for the larger-flowered **Scilla Sibirica** is the same. Both naturalize the same.

TIGRIDIAS I offer in my Hardy Plant Catalogue for spring planting.

WATSONIAS are so closely related to the gladiolus that the leaves would be confused, but the pure white flowers are more like large freesias. They are excellent for cutting. 15 cts. each, $1.50 per doz.

HARDY PLANTS

My Catalogue of Hardy Plants for Spring and Fall, 1911, is ready for distribution on application. It contains a choice selection of plants for fall planting. This summer I have grown fine stocks of seedlings of some of the very best things for fall planting, and on some can make special prices. These prices are for lots of not less than 50 of a sort.

Campanula

ARABIS alpina (Mountain of Snow) I doubt if there is a better plant to make a permanent edging for a bed or border. It carpets the ground neatly, is of a pleasant green the year round, and in the spring gives a perfect sheet of sweet, pure, white flowers. It needs no care after planting. Very fine plants, with dirt enough so as to move without hurting, at $5 per 100. Plant 6 inches apart in a double or triple band, thus giving the effect of a pure white ribbon border.

CAMPANULA Intermedia, The Canterbury Bell, is a very fine thing. I can offer fine plants in either white, pink, or blue, ready to plant with the first rains and to give a splendid bloom next summer. Per 100, either one or the three sorts, at $7.

DELPHINIUMS

The Perennial Larkspurs are an especially fine group of plants, very easily grown and most effective. Look at the fine picture and see what a show a mass of a dozen will make. They grow from 4 to 10 feet high.

Finest mixed in blues and purples. Good small plants, 10 cts. each, $1 per doz.; strong plants of finest first quality, 25 cts. each. Fine, strong, one-year-old plants of the following splendid English sorts named, but I sell to color.

In sky-blue, very light blue, rich corn-flower blue, and deep gentian blue at 25 cts. each. White with yellow eye, and white with black eye, at 35 cts.

Belladonna is a fine Larkspur, much like the preceding, but 2 to 3 feet high. Sky-blue, very free-flowering and good for cutting. Strong plants, 25 cts. each.

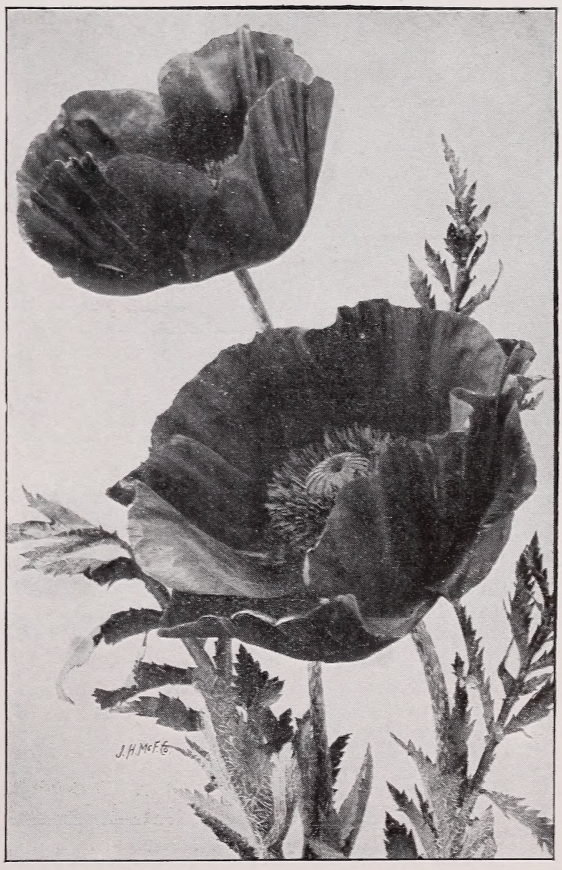
CULTURE.—For the best results prepare the soil by giving a good coat of manure and working thoroughly. Plant a foot apart each way and keep the soil mellow, or mulch well. Water moderately and give a sunny or, at most, only lightly shaded position. Do not divide for three years.

FOXGLOVES. What is there finer to plant in a bold mass, either in the sun or light shades? They need manure and water, but little other care, and a mass of a hundred—or better, hundreds—is hard to beat. I have either the **Monstrosa** type with a very large, open flower above the long raceme of glove-shaped flowers in mixed colors, or I can supply all pure white, all rose-pink, all light yellow, at $5 per 100.

GAILLARDIA picta Lorenziana. My seeds are of a very fine strain from Europe, and I have never seen their equal. In many shades. If planted in a warm place where the rain falls good in the autumn, they flower early and very freely. They prefer a loose, or even gritty, soil. $5 per 100.

HELLEBORE, or Christmas Roses. These rare plants are related to peonies and flower as early as December with open flowers of good sizes, in odd shades and very attractive. They stay in good shape for months during the winter. The leaves are rather pretty and they thrive in a shady place with good soil, preferring that rather heavy. I have had clumps as long as fifteen years without moving. They are well worth growing and will be noticed by every one who enters the garden. Named sorts, 25c.

INCARVILLEA Delavayi. This very fine plant has flowers shaped like a gloxinia, and of a violet-crimson color, with a yellow throat. It is a first-class novelty. Strong roots, in December, at 25 cts. each, $2 per doz.



Oriental Poppies (see page 20)

LYCHNIS Haageana. A low-growing plant, splendid for warm beds or on rockwork. The stems are about 6 inches high, and the very brilliant flowers in scarlet and reds are shaped like large, single pinks. 15 cts. each, $1.25 per doz., $7 per 100.

PEONIES

Among the finest flowers grown, but they are no flowers for the careless gardener. Unless you care to prepare the soil deeply by working in well-rotted manure to the depth of 2 feet at least (3 feet is better). and to give proper drainage, you had better leave them alone. But once properly planted where lightly shaded, they give a light bloom the first year, and then improve for years until a single plant is worth the trouble of growing a dozen. The flowers are often as double as a rose, much larger, and borne on stems a yard high; many are very fragrant, and the colors are fine. No flower is better worth the care needed, or responds more generously to the care the wise gardener gives. After the first year, a good coat of manure every fall, to be well worked in in the spring, is all the care needed other than watering with other plants.

Primroses

I have very fine Peonies, but for the most part without names, although they are really the very finest named varieties. The plants are very strong and ready to grow, and are grown a year after dividing, and have a fine root system. I do not believe that any other dealer gives better value. I can give single or double, and in white, cream, reds, and pinks. 25 cts. each, or extra fine, 50 cts. each.

ORIENTAL POPPIES

The strong plants of the superb named varieties that I sold last fall and winter have given great satisfaction. See page 14 of the Hardy Plant Catalogue. Prices for these are the same as last year. For the old scarlet variety I ask 15 cts. each, $1.25 per doz. for strong plants. I have a crop of fine seedling plants which will flower nicely in 1912, as follows:

Brilliant, scarlet; Colosseum, deep scarlet; Prince of Orange, light orange, at $1.25 per doz.

PRIMROSES. There is nothing finer for the spring garden than the Bunch Primroses (Polyanthus Primrose). They flower early, freely, last long, and are at their best on a shady side. Plant in the fall and have splendid spring effects for years. I have very fine strong plants mixed from the best known strains of seeds, at 15 cts. each, $1.25 per doz., $7 per 100. These are not mere seedlings, but strong, vigorous plants ready for work. Also double yellow and whites in dozens only.

SHASTA DAISIES. Do not overlook them. My heavy rooted plants will give a first year's bloom that will delight you. See Hardy Plants.

THALICTRUM Delavayi is a very fine new thing among the Meadow Rues. With foliage like a maidenhair fern, it has panicles 2 to 3 feet high of delicate lavender-colored flowers lasting a long time. Each, 25 cts.

VIRGINIA CREEPER (*Ampelopsis quinquefolia*). One of the very best vines to plant on trees to give a beautiful wild effect. I often plant a vine with a young shade tree so that they grow up together. Fine autumn coloring. Strong roots 25 cts., $2 per doz.

AMPELOPSIS Engelmanni is a large-leaved plant like the Virginia Creeper, but clings to rocks or surfaces like the Boston Ivy. A very fine vine to cover a tree, rock or building. 50 cts. each, $3 per doz.

Hardy Delphiniums (see page 19)

CARL PURDY

UKIAH, CALIFORNIA